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living between 9000 and 10,000 feet above sea level, *i. e.*, in Nevada and eastern California, decreased sharply between 1880 and 1890.

A few errors have been noticed so serious that one has to suspect they betray the hand of a subordinate whose work has not been reviewed and corrected with the requisite care. Thus the fact that in 1890, among the persons over twenty, there were about 377,000 more married men than married women, is explained by the influx as immigrants of married men, who have left their wives in the mother country (p. 153). One need not go so far to sea for an explanation and overlook the fact that among the persons under twenty, there are nearly three hundred thousand more married women than married men. That is, the number of women under twenty married to men over twenty exceeded the number of men under twenty married to women over twenty by 298,648, which accounts very simply for nearly four fifths of the excess of husbands in the population over twenty.

These are but minor and infrequent defects. The book is strong in its conception of sociology, in its instinctive emphasis upon statistical methods, in its spirit and temper, and in its successful maintenance of a happy mean between abstract profundity and feeble superficiality. It should lead many to go further in the subject and thus secure its highest end.

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*The Cost of Living as Modified by Sanitary Science.* By ELLEN H. RICHARDS. New York : John Wiley & Sons, 1899. 12mo. pp. 121.

THIS book consists of nine talks on the relation of domestic economy to social welfare. The author is speaking to that portion of the community dependent upon incomes of \$1500 to \$3000. They are told that household management today is, among all classes, both aimless and extravagant; that because of this waste in the center of consumption—the home—the social gains from improvements in production are largely neutralized and dissipated. Changes for the better are not to be expected from the wealthier classes who have no needs, nor from the masses who have no choice. Therefore the middle class is given the message, in the hope, that when convinced that it is to their interest as a class, they will set the example for the less fortunate

portion of the community, and initiator and imitator will work together for a much needed social economy.

The absence of a fixed plan or principle of selecting utilities is the great defect in household management. The effort toward a higher, fuller life must be conscious—choice not drifting—income must be spent with an ideal in view—expenditures must be confined to those objects which contribute to the attainment of that ideal. Sanitary science furnishes the criterion by which objects are to be selected or rejected viz., health—health of body and health of mind. The author not only criticises the typical budget of the present, but presents ideal budgets. We are shown how to study the nutrition value of various foods, the healthiness of different kinds of dwellings and location and clothing as well as the importance of various elements contributing to healthfulness of mind. The chapters are equally stimulating, and teem with practical suggestions. It is to be hoped that the author's prophecy will be fulfilled at no distant date, that the time is coming when educators and economists will unite in raising the home to its proper position, when household management will be regarded as a business, and when its director will be required to have knowledge and skill in some measure commensurate with the interests at stake.

For our purposes, however, the significance of the work is its economic philosophy. It reinforces, in a concrete, popular, imaginative way, the theory of eminent economists that the time has come for social philosophy to give more attention to problems of consumption. The management of a household is a great business—the distribution of the expenditure is of more importance to the middle and lower incomes than is the distribution of the product of industrial operations. Furthermore, we may confidently expect more directly to effect changes in the distribution of product, by teaching all classes to make better use of the share which actually comes to them, than by making them discontented with that share.

While exhorting to a higher motive than the desire to outdo one's neighbor, yet the author has skillfully taught the emulator and imitator how he may imitate with better success, if he will only study the investment in his home furnishings, foods, rentals etc. as he scrutinizes outlay in other business ventures. Thus again contributing an important suggestion, as to method of economic and sanitary education—it is not enough to antagonize existing institutions, it is necessary to suggest modifications which seem to enhance the values

of present utilities. Sanitary science brought to the aid of existing ideals, will surely accomplish more than when that science comes with a challenge to every taste and habit.

Social welfare demands of the twentieth-century housekeeper

First of all, a scientific understanding of the sanitary requirements of a human habitation ; second, a knowledge of the values, absolute and relative, of the various articles which are used in the house, including food ; third, a system of account-keeping that shall make possible a close watch upon expenses ; fourth, an ability to secure from others the best they have to give, and to maintain a high standard of honest work. The great industrial and economic questions of the twentieth-century center about household management. The higher purposes of home life must come into sight, and be the dominating factors unless the present civilization is to pass away.

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*Monopolies and The People.* By CHARLES WHITING BAKER, C.E.

Third Edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899.

8vo. pp. xxiii + 368.

TEN years having elapsed since Mr. Baker first brought out his *Monopolies and The People*, an enlarged edition is now issued, which in addition to the chapters published a decade ago, contains some hundred pages of new matter. A half of this is descriptive, giving a survey of the growth of trusts during the past ten years, and showing to what extent large organizations dominate various branches of industry. Though the details are not so full as some might wish, the account is interesting, and serves well to emphasize the industrial revolution now in progress. The remainder of the book presents some of the author's conclusions regarding the evils wrought by these changes, and his suggestion of remedies.

Despite the long-continued attention which the author has given the subject, it is legitimate to question whether the conclusions which he draws are valid, for the logic at times seems unsound, and the evidence adduced in support is not altogether satisfactory. One statement which challenges criticism is that a marked result of the recent development of corporations has been the decay of business morality. To substantiate this, an invidious comparison is made of railway management during the last decade and half a century ago.